

Pennant Coupon

This Coupon and 15 Cents Presented at the Standard Office Gives You a Choice of the Ogden Boosters' Pennants—15 Cents Each

The Standard

William Glasman, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform, it will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties. It will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers; it will never lack sympathy with the poor, it will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news. It will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by law rich or the poor.

UTAH CONGRESSMAN ON NEW TARIFF

Congressman Joseph Howell is back from Washington with a grip full of criticisms of the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, which received the president's signature last Friday evening. The action of the Democrats in legislating by secret caucus receives our congressman's severest denunciation. He is quoted as saying:

"The high-handed and tyrannical method of legislating by a secret and binding caucus resorted to by the Democrats of the house and senate has completely exposed the hypocrisy and pretense of the Democratic party in its assault on the house rules and procedure under the late Republican regime.

"Never in the history of the country has congress so completely abdicated its functions in abject subservience to the executive department. Only by the coercive and binding pledge of caucus action were the leaders enabled to hold members in line to assent to the injury and destruction of industry foreshadowed in the Underwood bill."

Mr. Howell points out that the west has been discriminated against, the east and the south being well cared for. He feels that, though at present the business momentum of Republican years is carrying forward a degree of prosperity, there is danger ahead of a big slump.

Our congressman calls attention to the care with which southern industries were safeguarded. The new bill carries protection to southern rice, while the northern farmer's products are unprotected. The southern cotton planter is given free baling for his cotton, and the northern farmer's grain bags are taxed. Wool of the sheep is free, but hair of the Texas angora goat is protected.

Congressman Howell predicts Republican reunion, as the result of the

mistakes of the Democrats.

If the new tariff brings industrial stagnation, there will be not only a reuniting of the party, but the voters generally will demand a restoration to power of the advocates of protection.

THE NEW TARIFF AND COST OF LIVING.

The Democrats are claiming that the new tariff law will reduce the cost of living. The measure has taken the duty off wool and has confronted the sugar industry with free trade; it also has placed meat on the free list.

If the Democrats are right, there should be an immediate drop in the price of clothing, of sugar, of meat, and of all the necessities of life.

But we doubt that there will be a reduction in the cost of living. The monopolies will go on monopolizing and maintaining prices, regardless of the tariff revision.

There is only one way that the Democratic legislation can bring about a lower scale of prices and that is by paralyzing the industries of the country as in the Cleveland period. Then, with everything cheaper, there would be no money in circulation with which to purchase the goods. Men out of work cannot buy food, however cheap it may be, and that is a condition which is to be dreaded.

Closed mills and depreciated goods would make a combination that would bring heartaches to millions and cause a prayer to ascend in supplication for a change.

High prices with every willing man at work are to be preferred to low prices and no work.

There is one bright spot in this gloomy foreboding and that is found in the promise that if the tariff does not meet the expectations of the Democrats within the next year, the party of Wilson will be turned out of Congress and two years following the Republicans again will be back in power, to remain for another twenty years.

WAS THE FASHION SHOW A SUCCESS?

The Box Elder Journal, commenting on the Fashion Show at Ogden, says:

"Ogden's Fashion Show was a great drawing card, but Ogden business men say the show brings no money to their city. They complain that the neighboring settlements do not render them the support they deserve but it appears they are not figuring the thing out quite right. On Pench Day, an event very similar, we have free peaches, melons, etc., and a trip to the country for city people. These are the attractions that bring the city people to Brigham. The Fashion Show, although without these features, was

of a great interest. The parade was a most successful affair and attracted people from all parts of the country. The merchants showed a remarkable spirit of boost for their home town in the preparations they made. All stores had their windows decorated in style fitting the occasion. This was indeed a feature of the Fashion Show and was worth of more than passing notice.

The merchants of Ogden who do not see anything in the Fashion Show to help their town, have overlooked the something. The two days will advertise Ogden more than any other thing of the entire year. It is a certainty that the people who visit the city, looked at the windows of the business houses, read the accounts in the papers, will keep in mind Ogden. From there will come the results. It pays to advertise.

The complaints from Ogden merchants, as recorded in the foregoing, are new to us. Our information was to the effect that the merchants generally were well pleased with the Fashion Show. No doubt it is true that people from the outside were not drawn here in such numbers as the merits of the entertainment warranted, but there were hundreds of strangers present and they obtained at a glance a better idea of the resources of this city during their visit than might have been disclosed to them in days on any other occasion.

As the Brigham City paper says, the good results will come later as the benefits of the advertising are realized.

And, furthermore, this is but the beginning of an annual event that is to grow. Eventually the people of the entire state will come to understand that the Fashion Show in Ogden is worth seeing and then the reward will be ample.

The show is to be enlarged and made into a street fair and exhibitors are to be invited. With the developing of these features, Ogden will have something more pleasing and educational and more spectacular than the state fair.

ARE DUCKS KILLED BY SMELTERS?

W. H. Meal, in charge of the Bear River Duck club grounds, is opposed to the theory that the duck disease, which has carried off thousands of the birds, is a germ affliction. He says the government experts who have been on the ground have reached the conclusion that the deaths are caused by a poison and one of the inspectors declares the source of the trouble is the Garfield smelter.

A laboratory will be established near Ogden next season and the malady studied by experts in charge. The government officials claim that the fumes from the Garfield smelter carry large quantities of sulphuric acid, which is deposited on the ground and the foliage near the streams and ponds bordering the lake. As the prevailing winds in the summer are from the south and southwest, the fumes are carried over much of the country between Ogden and the smelter. When the late summer rains come, this acid is washed off the trees and grass into the streams and ponds, and the ducks drinking therein are poisoned.

Mr. Meal says this explanation is the most plausible. Were the ducks afflicted with germ disease, he contends that the ailment would be present at all times of the year, and he mentions the fact that while there were many sick ducks a month ago, there are none at present; the birds being fat and in excellent condition.

By the way, this Bear River Duck club is no small affair and no common organization. It has a membership limited to 80 shares and each share costs \$1000. There are 30 employees on the payroll in the hunting season, 20 of whom are guides. The grounds are situated 20 miles south of Corinne at the mouth of Bear river where a \$20,000 club house has been built, lighted by acetylene and steam heated. Last year the maintenance expense totaled \$10,000. A motor boat makes regular trips up the river to Corinne and, on telephonic request from Ogden, makes extra trips to meet club members. The club buys all its provisions in Ogden. Fifteen miles of the lake front is included in the club grounds. No guests are allowed to accompany members unless represented by a share of stock.

Men travel across the continent to hunt on the club's grounds and a majority of the members are eastern millionaires. Jacob Painter, Jr., who is now at the hunting grounds, is a resident of Pittsburg and has been the subject of much newspaper fame because of the \$200,000 check—said to be the largest single check ever issued in the United States—he received when he sold his interest in the Carnegie Steel Works to the trust.

G. F. Sanders of New York is another prominent eastern man at present enjoying the luxurious appointments at the club.

A. P. Bigelow, M. S. Browning, John Browning, George J. Kelly and G. L. Becker of Ogden are the only local members of the organization. There are several prominent Salt Lake City members.

HE KNOWS.

It is to be feared that a great many persons agree with practice, if not in theory, with the idea of a certain Washington schoolboy to whom the question was put: "What is a Synonym?" "A synonym," explained the lad, "is a word you use when you don't know how."

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT KOREA

Most Numerous Crimes Are Connected With Tombs Burials—Blackmail.

WIDOWS KIDNAPED

Abduction and Marriage Customs—Attempt to Restore Independence Fails.

Seoul, Korea, Oct. 4.—A curious social fact about Korea is that the most numerous crimes committed by Koreans are connected in some way with tombs and burials. This is the conclusion of M. Kokubu, Chief Public Prosecutor of the Supreme Court here. A common occurrence is for Koreans to bury their dead in ground belonging to other people without first obtaining the consent of the owner. It is sometimes accomplished in secret, sometimes by force, and it is almost invariably done under cover of darkness.

The underlying reasons for these offenses is the Korean superstition that the prosperity or unhappiness of the surviving members of the family which death has occurred, as well as the happiness of the departed person, depends on the selection of the burial ground of the dead. Therefore when Koreans are told by soothsayers that a certain spot is good for the burial place they do not hesitate to take possession of the indicated ground.

Blackmail concerning tombs also is frequent. The criminals first open up the tombs belonging to some wealthy family, then remove the head of the corpse and hold it for ransom. In former times the blackmailers succeeded, as Koreans believe that the de-separation of tombs bring woe to those who allowed them to remain in a ruined condition. Recently these crimes have decreased, owing to the activity of the police.

Bachelors Carry Off Widows. Mr. Kokubu has recorded another favorite Korean custom, namely, the carrying off by force of widows by bachelors who are unable to marry in the regular way on account of their poverty.

Influenced by Confucianism, Korean women in general believe that they are morally bound not to marry the second time. On the other hand, many men cannot marry on account of the great expense attached to the ceremony. These two conditions have combined to bring about abduction, which are very often nothing more than elopements. Immediately a woman loses her husband some Don Juan is ready to rescue her. He is to undertake her rescue, he is to be a widow, accompanied by friends he goes to the woman's house at midnight and bears her away. Afterward the marriage is announced at a banquet and nobody blames the abductor or the abducted, who are supposed to be happy for ever afterward.

Crime Investigation. The investigation of crime and criminals in Korea by Procurator Kokubu, and the tradition of the widow's abduction, led him to study marriage customs in general. These customs have not been changed by the annexation of the peninsula to Japan.

All classes of Koreans marry very early. Not frequently one meets a Korean boy and girl of fourteen or fifteen already married. These boys and girls marry are arranged by their parents, the young people having no voice in the matter. The decision rests with the older generation, whom the parents of the prospective couple go for advice. If the astrologer decides against the pact the matter is dropped. If the advice be favorable, presents are exchanged between the two families and the coming wedding is announced to the actual parties to the alliance. They are, however, still not allowed to see each other.

In Korea, girls are kept confined in an "inner chamber" and are not allowed to go out. They are entirely cut off from society and consequently are melancholy and unsocial. The wedding announcement is accepted by the prospective bride as heart-breaking news, for she has to leave her own family and join strange people. On the wedding day she says good-bye to her parents and goes to the bride's house, carried in a Korean chair covered with a tiger's skin. This the Koreans believe keep away the evil spirit. The bride is only allowed to see her husband for the first time when the wedding ceremony is over, for during the ceremony her head is enveloped in a thick veil.

Politicians Jailed. An attempt of a few politicians in Korea to form a "righteous army" to restore Korea to its independence has collapsed and the leaders have been sentenced to jail chiefly on the ground that they were obtaining money under false pretences.

The defendants numbering three were recently tried in the local court at Seoul. The hearing had all the picturesque of a Korean gathering, the top-knots and the historic Koreans storehouse hats contrasting quaintly with the modern European dress of the up-to-date Korean dandy.

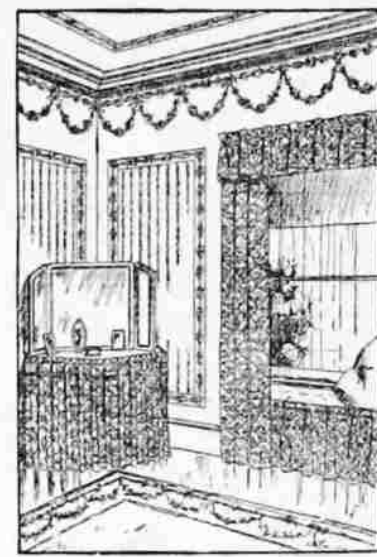
Two of the defendants were Confucian scholars and the third a farmer. They declared that their ambition was to show to foreign powers that Koreans were discontented with Japanese rule and that the restoration of independence was just and desirable. The "righteous army" numbered about fifty, and they realized they were weak. Money was collected for traveling expenses, but nothing ever came of the movement.

Yi Chong No, a small, thin man, who stated that he had been made chief of the general staff of the army, accused the police of having beaten him as a means of forcing him to make incriminating statements. The defendants were vague as to the disposition of the money collected for the independence movement. Kim Chai Sun was sentenced to two years for having obtained money under false pretences and having invented a story about the "People's Party" in Japan which was supposed to be ready to help the Koreans to win back their independence. Kwak Han was given one and a half years for helping to organize the "righteous army" and Yi Chong No six months for conspiracy against the government.



Let Us Help Beautify Your Home

We have assembled for Fall one of the most complete lines of House Furnishings ever shown in Ogden. Beautiful furniture from Grand Rapids, the furniture center of America, and beautiful carpets, rugs, draperies and wall paper from the best mills of the world. All we await is your word to move them from our salesroom to your home. The goods are right and the prices are as low as anywhere in America. Let us demonstrate to you our ability to provide the latest and best in house furnishings and at a price that will save you money.



Clearance Sale in Drapery Dept.

An opportunity to buy high-grade curtain materials, nets, screens, voiles, tulle, drapery silks, madras, and other suitable curtain and drapery goods at half price and less.

37½c Marquisette...25c
65c Voiles...30c
17½c Dotted Swiss...10c
All drapery nets, both plain and fancy, choice of patterns, 1-3 under value.
75c drapery silks, a very low price, per yard...25c
Be sure and see the window display.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOYLE FURNITURE CO.
INCORPORATED

THE WORLD'S MARKET NEWS

WALL STREET.

New York Oct. 6.—Heavy plunging on the short side uncovered a number of soft stocks in today's market. Closing out of margin accounts was a considerable factor in the widespread break in prices.

Bear traders operated with boldness. Stocks came out in abundance from all quarters and there was much liquidation although it was conceded that short selling made up the bulk of the offerings. Tariff uncertainties the unexpectedly poor bank statement, Saturday's earnings played a part in fostering bearish sentiment.

While Steel was subjected to the most conspicuous pressure weakness was shown in Union Pacific Canadian, Pacific St. Paul and the copper and coal groups. Steel was especially affected by reduction in prices of Steel products and talk of foreign competition.

Chicago Livestock. Chicago Oct. 6.—Liberal receipts today made hog buyers indifferent. Cattle prices advanced on moderate local receipts. Lambs were too plentiful, sheep scarce.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; market slow, steady to 5 cents under Saturday's average. Bulk, \$15.00@8.65; lights, \$8.15@8.80; mixed, \$8.00@8.85; heavy, \$7.90@8.80; rough, \$7.90@8.10; pigs, \$4.50@7.75.
Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; market strong to 10c higher. Beeves, \$7.20@9.50; Texas steers, \$7.00@8.00; western steers, \$6.20@8.50; stockers and feeders, \$5.25@7.80; cows and heifers, \$5.00@8.60; calves, \$7.55@9.00.
Sheep—Receipts, 43,000; market steady to 10c higher. Natives, \$3.90@5.05; western, \$4.10@5.15; yearlings, \$5.00@6.00; lambs, native, \$5.90@7.70; western, \$5.90@7.90.

Kansas City Livestock. Kansas City, Oct. 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market steady to 10c lower. Bulk, \$8.20@8.45; heavy, \$8.20@8.45; packers and butchers, \$8.20@8.50; lights, \$8.00@8.45; pigs, \$6.00@7.50.
Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; market

steady to 10c higher. Prime fed steers, \$9.00@9.50; dressed beef steers, \$8.00@8.50; western steers, \$6.50@8.75; southern steers, \$5.50@7.50; cows, \$4.25@5.75; heifers, \$5.00@9.25; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@8.25; bulls, \$4.50@6.50; calves, \$6.00@10.00.
Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market steady to 10c higher. Lambs, \$6.75@7.40; yearlings, \$5.00@6.00; wethers, \$4.25@5.00; ewes, \$3.75@4.50.

Sugar. New York, Oct. 6.—Sugar—Raw—Steady. Muscovado, \$2.98; centrifugal, \$3.48; molasses, \$2.73; refined, bulk; cut loaf \$5.25; crushed \$5.15; mould A \$4.80; cubes \$4.70; XXXX powdered, \$4.60; powdered, \$4.55; fine granulated, \$4.45; diamond A, \$4.45; confectioners A, \$4.30; No. 1, \$4.20.

Chicago Produce. Chicago, Oct. 6.—Butter—Unchanged. Eggs—Receipts, 5,979 cases; higher for current receipts, others unchanged, at mark cases included, 17¢@24¢; ordinary firsts, 21½¢@22½¢; firsts, 23¢@26¢.

Potatoes—Lower; receipts, 125 cars Michigan and Wisconsin, 52¢@60¢; Minnesota, 52¢@60¢.

Poultry—Alive, lower. Spring, 15¢; fowls, 12¢.

Lead. New York, Oct. 6.—Lead—Quiet. \$4.60 offered. London, 20 pounds, \$5. Spelter—Quiet, \$5.50@5.50; London, 20 pounds, 17s, 6d.

South Omaha Livestock. South Omaha, Neb., Oct. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; market stronger. Native steers, \$7.40@9.35; cows and heifers, \$5.75@7.50; western steers, \$6.00@8.20; Texas steers, \$5.75@7.20; range cows and heifers, \$5.50@7.00; calves, \$6.25@9.75.
Hogs—Receipts, 2,600; market steady. Heavy, \$8.10@8.20; lights, \$8.20@8.40; pigs, \$6.00@7.50; bulk of sales, \$8.15@8.20.
Sheep—Receipts, 32,000; market strong. Yearlings, \$5.25@5.65; wethers, \$4.00@4.50; lambs, \$6.65@7.25.

MADE HIM SHORT TEMPERED. "Bothering me again about that bill, Say, didn't I tell you three weeks ago that I was short?" "Yes, but you are short too now—founded long."

ANOTHER CUT IN STEEL AND IRON

New Tariff Law Responsible For Lower Prices of Last Few Days.

New York, Oct. 6.—According to reports current in the financial district today, independent steel and iron manufacturers are quoting further reductions in prices of manufactured products to consumers in this market and New England. A cut of \$2 a ton in steel plates and sheet steel was reported today and other reductions are said to be in contemplation. So far as is known, the United States Steel corporation has not deviated from its recent schedule, nor has it in any way indicated any change of policy in this respect. Price reductions have been more or less general for several weeks, but the enactment of the new tariff law is believed to be directly responsible for the lower prices of the last few days. United States Steel common and similar issues were weak in today's market, steel declining to 56.38 in the first hour, its lowest price in some months. Most of the selling was attributed to out of town sources, particularly Pittsburg, where first hand information concerning trade conditions is easily obtainable.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP RAILROAD BRIDGE

Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 6.—Reports of the dynamiting of a Denver & Rio Grande railroad bridge between Munson and the Pryor mine in Huerfano county was received here today. The explosion took place about midnight. The bridge took fire, the blaze being extinguished by men from Pryor. The damage was slight. Traffic was not interrupted. No guards are employed at Pryor, an independent property.



DESIGNED BY
MAYER BROS.
CHICAGO

They Are Winners

Graduate and Woolly Boy all wool Suits and Overcoats for boys and young men. Come in and see the new styles.

CLARK'S